

ADmits NAM HELPED WRITE HARTLEY BILL

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15 — Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R-NY) admitted on the House floor today that Theodore Iserman and Jerry Morgan, corporation lawyers, helped write the Hartley slave labor bill now being debated in Congress.



HERO'S REWARD: Navy veteran Charles Borgess, 22, kissed his 17-month son, Charles Anthony, goodbye as he leaves for the Los Angeles Municipal Court where a veterans' group will try to have his one-year car theft sentence reduced. Borgess and his wife, Nyra (right), were arrested recently when they were found living in a stolen auto. Borgess, who was a pharmacists' mate, holds a Presidential unit citation. He said the housing shortage had forced his wife and baby to live in the auto for two months.

Gwinn's admissions came after Rep. John McCormack (D-Mass), the minority whip, aired "rumors" about National Association of Manufacturers sending agents to "help" the committee draft the bill.

"It (NAM) is the most vicious lobby in my 19 years in Congress," McCormack declared.

Gwinn is a member of the House Labor Committee.

Participation of Iserman and Morgan, along with the \$3,000 a month lobbyist William Inglis, in framing the anti-labor measure was reported in the Daily Worker Saturday.

Rep. Clarence Brown (R-O) defended the use of big business agents, contending the ideas are important, not the source.

"It is important who works on legislation," McCormack replied, as he warned against a return of dictation by the power lobby.

MARCANTONIO HITS BILL

Earlier Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) charged the bill was written by NAM lawyers. He compared its provisions to Mussolini's fascist syndicate laws, commenting, "The similarity is fierce."

The bill "destroys completely the power of labor to sit at the table and bargain," Marcantonio said. "You can't bargain unless you have power. It leaves the worker completely at the mercy of monopoly."

Referring to rising prices and bloated profits, Marcantonio said, "The monopolists who have taken money from the consumer are behind this legislation. Increasing living costs are the worst kind of racketeering. This bill is part of the pattern of boom and bust and possible war."

"Under the guise of fighting Communism you are pressing fascism on American labor."

The measure was also denounced by Democrats Arthur Klein (NY), Adolph Sabath (Ill), Mary Norton (NJ), Ray Madden (Ind), John Lesinski (Mich), and Augustine Kelley (Pa).

FRIENDS OF BILL

Rep. Leo Allen (R-Ill) Rules Committee chairman, and Rep. Fred Hartley (R-NJ), Labor Committee chairman, led the debate for passage of the slave bill with arguments of justice, equality, and freedom.

They were supported by Rep. Graham Barden (D-NC), and Republican Francis Case (SD), Clare Hoffman (Mich), Max Schwabe (Mo), Samuel McConnell (Pa), and Gwinn.

Hartley, conceding the legislation would cause "dislocation" and is "unusual," declared he was "sick and tired" of hearing charges of fascism hurled at himself and his colleagues.

After detailing the crippling restrictions proposed against unions, Hartley said "the House of Labor is sick. . . I believe this house (of Congress) has to give it some medicine."

During the debate, Rep. Norton, former labor committee chairman, asked why she had resigned from the committee this year, replied:

"Because I have no respect for the present chairman."

She said that Hartley, "who comes here and talks as though he knows something about labor, attended exactly six (committee) meetings in 10 years."

Hartley then read a letter written in 1940 by AFL president William Green in which Green described Hartley as an "outstanding friend of labor."

Gerhart Eisler Wins Release on Bail

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Dodgers Win, Yanks Lose

—See Page 10

Houston Labor Backs Wallace's Right to Talk

Special to the Daily Worker

HOUSTON, Tex., April 15.—Union leaders here took sharp exception to the attack upon Henry Wallace made by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. I. A. Jester, business agent of Teamsters Local 968, said, "I don't go for it. I go for Wallace and I think the common people go for him. He was one of President Roosevelt's trusted friends. Have

they abolished free speech down there in Washington?"

Frank Bryan, business agent of Carpenters Local 213, one of the largest in the country, declared: "I think Mr. Wallace is all right." He added that Wallace had always been a frank man, and that our foreign policy with regard to Greece and Turkey ought to be discussed more fully.

Paul Sparks, secretary of the Building Trades Council, AFL, declared: "I think Wallace should speak his piece."

L. M. Robertson, representative of the Asbestos Workers, AFL, said: "Wallace is a good American citizen and as such has the right of free speech."

Jack Frye, business agent of Local 75, FTA, CIO, declared:

"When a great American is threatened with jail for trying to unite the world in a crusade for peace, then we can all see where this hue and cry about reds and foreign agents is intended to take us."

Lula B. White, secretary of the NAACP, characterized the proposal of the Un-American Committee as "carrying hysteria and red-baiting to the point of fascist action."

Truman Asks to Tie Arms Sale to Politics

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Truman today asked Congress to amend the Neutrality Act to give the administration power to forbid export of arms to any nation it may consider a "trouble maker." Present laws governing traffic in arms require impartiality "toward all who would secure munitions from us, regardless of their motives," Truman said.

"If war," he added, "should ever again become imminent, it would be intolerable to find ourselves in our present position of being bound by our own legislation to give aid and support to any power which might

later attack us."

The White House message, with a draft of a bill attached, arrived during Senate debate on the Truman proposal to provide \$400,000,000 to finance intervention in Greece and Turkey. Sound as the President's proposal for strict supervision of arms traffic might be under other circumstances, it is, in the present context, designed to clear the way for priority shipments of military equipment to Greece and Turkey and to warn other applicants they must support U. S. policies.

TAYLOR SPEAKS

Sen. Glenn Taylor (D-Ida), who held the floor most of today, called reasons given for supporting the Greek-Turkish deal "pure hokum."

"The bill," he declared, "was formulated in the dark corridors of the War-State Department, not as an American policy but in the interests of oil millionaires. But it is the people, not the oil millionaires, who will pay in money and blood if it leads to war, and the people should make our foreign policy."

Taylor cited a recent Gallup poll to prove a majority of the people reject the Truman-Vandenberg bill. To the question, "Do you think aid to Greece and Turkey should be turned over to the United Nations?" 56 percent in March and 63 percent last week voted yes. Only 25 percent voted no, he said.

In his editorial comment, Gallup distorted the meaning of these answers and interpreted them as support for the Vandenberg amendment, Taylor said. But the Vandenberg amendment merely gives UN a veto.

"The only legislative program pending which actually turns over aid to UN is the Pepper-Taylor-Blatnik resolution," Taylor pointed out. This bill provides for non-military aid to Greece through the UN and excludes Turkey.

Taylor charged that under the policies of the War and State Departments (which he said have been merged into one State of War Department) any petty tyrant who pledges to fight Communism is as-

sured funds and military supplies. That explains "the sudden revival of De Gaulle in France," said Taylor. "We ought to be hearing from Franco any day now."

When Taylor concluded, Senate president Vandenberg (R-Mich) complained at the "delay." Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) hinted that opponents of the bill were attempting to filibuster although he avoided the word. He said the result was "confusion."

When Vandenberg asked unanimous consent for a vote tomorrow on Johnson's amendment, Taylor blocked it with an objection.

Vandenberg has confided to friends, the Daily Worker learned, "that this Wallace thing has put the matter in a new light," and has been urging greater speed on the bill.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers today were:

1. Sen. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) who expressed support for the Truman-Vandenberg bill and criticized Henry Wallace.

2. Sen. Burnet Maybank (D-SC) who praised the bill and expressed "sadness" that Wallace should be permitted to travel abroad.

3. Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) who charged the bill has an "oily atmosphere," and said the State Department for 28 years has served the interests of the big oil companies. Johnson said petroleum "without question, is the basic consideration of American foreign policy in the Near East." He noted that Alf Landon, former presidential candidate of the GOP, had voiced support for the bill. "When ever you find Alf Landon, you find oil," said Johnson, "and wherever you find oil, you find Alf Landon."

Marshall Sees Stalin, Insists on Reich Pact

Secretary of State George C. Marshall had his long-awaited conference with Premier Joseph Stalin at 10 p.m. yesterday after a heated discussion of his proposed 40-year

Big Four pact on Germany in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Marshall refused to discuss Soviet Foreign Minister Vlacheslav Molotov's six amendments to his long-range plan to keep Germany disarmed, and insisted that the Soviet delegate give a "yes or no" answer

in principle to the proposal.

Molotov's proposed amendments would incorporate into such a treaty provisions for Germany's denazification and democratization, land reform, Big Four control of the Ruhr, and reparations.

Without these provisions, Molotov told the Foreign Ministers, the treaty would create "the wrong impression among Germans that the Allies were weakening on the will to achieve the purposes laid down at Potsdam and Yalta" and "could not serve as a sufficient guarantee of peace."

Marshall's proposal bypassed decisions reached at Potsdam and Yalta on denazification and democratization, he said.

The Secretary of State told Molotov that the U. S. wanted only an agreement in principle on a treaty pledging to disarm Germany not one dealing with any specific problems.

"There are many aspects to the German settlement," Marshall said. "The Four-Power pact is not intended to deal with all of these. We have not as represented it. If there are any illusions about this, they are not of our creation."

Such an agreement to disarm Germany would "dispel fear," Marshall argued.

The Soviet amendment's, he continued, would "usurp for the Big Four the powers which belong to the Allied nations as a whole."

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin both backed Marshall.

When Molotov refused to withdraw his amendments, Marshall declared it would be "absolutely impossible" to reach agreement and suggested that the Foreign Ministers go on to the next item on the agenda.

Accordingly the Austrian treaty will be taken up today.

Ban Brazilian Youth Union

President Eurico Gaspar Dutra issued a decree yesterday banning the activities of the Brazilian Communist Youth Union, the United Press reported from Rio De Janeiro.

A formal request from Brazil's Attorney General for the outlawing of the Communist Party awaited action by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Taylor assured him that "under the red hunt that is going on, that is not the way."

Baldwin, cornered, replied: "If there is no such remedy, there certainly should be provision made for it under the law."

Notables Defend Communist Rights

More than 100 prominent individuals yesterday called upon Congress to defeat the various "exceptional and punitive measures directed against the Communist Party," now in the hands of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Signers of the letter include Thomas Mann, Franklin P. Adams, Vincent Sheean, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman of Williams College, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, Mrs. Jo Davidson, Garson Kanin, Libby Holman and Dean Walter E. Mudder of Boston University School of Theology.

"Legislation such as that proposed by Congressmen Rankin, Sheppard, Hartley, Parnell Thomas and McDonough follows the Hitler pattern," the signers declared in a letter to House Speaker Joseph Mar-

Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Houston, attorney Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Howard Fast, Dr. Harry F. Ward, John Howard Lawson, Agnes Smedley, Rev. Charles F. McLennan, Cleveland, O.; Arthur Miller, Arthur Schnabel, Dashiell Hammett, and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute.

Also, Max Weber, William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; Bishop W. Y. Bell, Cordele, Ga.; Matthew Josephson, historian; Rabbi Jacob H. Kaplan, Miami, Fla.; Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia attorney; Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School; George Marshall and Milton Kaufman, Civil Rights Congress.

(Titles and institutions for identification only.)

Gerhart Eisler Released on Bail

Senators Drop Ban On Industry Pacts

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Three Republicans lined up with Democratic members of the Senate Labor Committee again today to knock out of chairman Robert A. Taft's anti-labor bill all-bans on industrywide bargaining.

The committee previously had opposed other restrictive provisions although Taft believes he can get them restored on the Senate floor.

The committee voted 7 to 6 against the industrywide curb, which is bitterly opposed by labor.

The Senate bill which, like the House measure, bans the closed shop, may reach the floor this week. The committee tentatively completed action on all but one disputed provision and recessed until Thursday.

The Senate bill would authorize the use of injunctions to enforce cooling-off periods before strikes could be called in industries essential to the public health and safety. In addition the Senate bill would:

UNION SHOP

1—Permit union shop contracts if a majority of eligible employees approved. New members would be required to join the union within 30 days.

2—Make jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts and some organizing strikes "unfair labor practices," with the National Labor Relations Board authorized to seek injunctions against them.

3—Permit unions to be sued for

breach of contract.

4—Make unions guilty of unfair labor practices for refusing to bargain or for coercing an employer in the choice of a bargaining representative.

MEDIATION AGENCY

5—Enlarge the NLRB to seven members and establish a new Federal Mediation Agency, independent of the Labor Department.

6—Create a joint Congressional committee on labor problems.

The committee still must act on a provision which would permit a "union shop" employer to keep on his payroll expelled union members—unless the employee has been fired for non-payment of dues.

It rejected, 11 to 2, a proposal by Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn) which, in effect, would have prohibited the union shop and maintenance of membership. Ball's only supporter was Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R-Mo).

Three Republicans—Sens. George D. Aiken, Vt.; Wayne L. Morse, Ore., and Irving M. Ives, N. Y., joined Democratic Senators Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; James E. Murray, Mont.; Claude Pepper, Fla., and Lister Hill, Ala., in defeating Taft's restrictions on industrywide bargaining.



PATRICIA SCHMIDT, Toledo night club dancer, faces trial in Havana on a charge of slaying John Lester Mee, who died five days after being shot aboard his yacht. Her plea will be self-defense, according to her attorney, who was provided for her by a millionaire hotel owner friend.

Abandon Search

The search for nine missing crew members of the Norwegian ship *Belpamela*, which sank 700 miles northeast of Bermuda last Friday, will be discontinued, the Coast Guard announced yesterday after a message from rescued seamen indicated there was no possibility of their survival.

Gerhart Eisler the fighting German anti-fascist, was released yesterday from a 10-week imprisonment on \$20,000 bail. The sun was shining across the steps of the Federal Courthouse when Eisler emerged, a bit pale but smiling as always. He had been held since Feb. 4 in the Federal House of Detention, after transfer from Ellis Island.

Eisler was full of spirit and ready for the next round of the battle to secure his return home. The Federal Grand Jury has indicted him on a contempt of Congress charge and for alleged perjury. This is part of a series of cases trumped up by the Un-American Committee and the Department of Justice.

But Eisler said: "All the charges

brought against me about being an atom bomb spy, overthrowing the government, being a foreign agent, a dangerous enemy alien, Stalin's right-hand man—what remains of all this? Only a bad smell."

He was accompanied by two representatives of the Civil Rights Congress, which supplied the bail, George Marshall and Louis Colman.

His attorney, Mrs. Carol King, pointed out that by releasing Eisler on bail the Department of Justice was admitting that he is not a "dangerous" enemy alien, as previously charged.

Eisler added: "I am evidently not an atom bomb spy, either . . . imagine letting the secrets of the atom bomb go for a mere \$20,000. . . ."

WIFE ON TOUR

The German anti-fascist's only regret was the absence of his wife, Hilde, who is now on a national tour arranged by the Civil Rights Congress, in her husband's defense.

When asked whether he intended to speak and write before his arraignment on the two indictments, Eisler said:

"I am waiting for the moment when I can take my defense from the shoulders of my wife."

Eisler restated the fact that he came to this country in June, 1941, enroute to Mexico and was detained.

ed against his will. Throughout the war, he had not been considered an enemy alien, and was granted an exit visa in July, 1946, after clearance by the State Department and the FBI.

"If American foreign policy had not radically changed, this petty-minded, ridiculous persecution would not have taken place," Eisler snorted. "But mind you, I don't identify the American people with American reaction."

The 50-year-old German anti-fascist joked that if he is found guilty on the two indictments, with a maximum penalty of 25 years, he would come out at the age of 75, still fighting for his beliefs.

A PARALLEL CASE

When queried about his alleged use of false passports, Eisler reminded the press that the famous Carl Schurz had left Germany in 1849 on a false passport to Switzerland, and then a false passport to France. When pursued by the "un-French Committees" of that time, Schurz went to London and then was welcomed to the United States by Abraham Lincoln to become "an American hero."

Eisler said he would answer all charges when arraigned for his trial.

"After all," he added in response to a Hearst reporter's query, "the American people ought to know something about this case from more reliable sources than the Hearst press."

He said he wanted to catch up on his reading, having only seen the *Herald Tribune* among New York morning papers. He also wanted to see Charlie Chaplin's *Monseur Verdoux*.

Gov't Regulation in Hartley Bill (3)

After killing union security and reducing what is left of collective bargaining to a company or single plant basis, the Hartley Bill against labor sets up a code to regulate the internal affairs of unions. The

every point in a union's constitution is affected by the rules.

plan provides every measure conceivable to a union buster. It would turn labor organizations into government-regulated company unions.

The bill would virtually hogtie a union's internal life at every step.

The main point in that section is a requirement that a union must expel Communists or those who "by reason of consistent promotion or support" of Communist policies "can reasonably be regarded" as members of the Party. The act would forbid certification to a union with one or more officers of that description.

Thus, even red-baiters in unions will recognize that this is a horse of a different color. This is the government authorizing its agency to intervene in the internal affairs of a union to pass judgment upon the politics and qualifications of officers and the consequent right of the union to even exist. The democratic right of members to choose officers is thereby abolished. A government agency becomes charged with the task of purging every form of progressivism from union ranks.

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Thus, even if some union rights are still left under an open shop system with industry-wide bargaining eliminated, the union would be an ineffective outfit. Workers would see no more sense in belonging to it than to a company union.

2 GOP'ERS BALK COUNCIL BLAST AT ANTI-LABOR BILLS

By Michael Singer

The City Council except for two Queens Republicans, made it clear yesterday that they oppose anti-labor legislation in Congress.

A resolution introduced for immediate consideration by majority leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat, calling for defeat of repressive anti-union bills in Congress was blocked by Walter G. McGahan and Alfred J. Phillips, Queens Republicans. Council rules bar voting on a motion up for the first time if there is a single objection.

The resolution went to the Committee on General Welfare which will pass it out on Thursday for action by the Council next Tuesday.

It denounced anti-labor measures which "tend to nullify the gains made by labor in recent years," and called on local congressmen to "use their efforts to prevent the enactment" of all such legislation.

The greatest progress in our country has been made during the period of recent growth of the trade unions," the resolution said, "and during the existence of the enlightened labor legislation such as the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the

Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act and the Wages and Hours Law."

The only way to prevent strikes and labor disputes, the measure declared, "is the guarantee of living wages to workers and decent working conditions." Such a readjustment "is possible under the prevailing economic conditions in this country," it added.

By a vote of 2-1 with Minority leader Genevieve B. Earle, Brooklyn Republican abstaining, the Council filed a move by Manhattan GOP'er Edward Rager for an FBI probe into the election day death of Joseph Scottorjio, campaign worker for Frederick P. V. Bryan, Republican candidate against Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

Michael J. Quill, Bronx Laborite, asked for immediate consideration of a proposal to ask President Truman for funds and "all necessary aid" to the people of Eire. An objection from Ira J. Palestini, Bronx Liberal sent it to the Committee on General Welfare.

An objection from Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis to the spelling of "Negro" with a small "n" was explained by Sharkey. He said it was an "inadvertent" mistake and would be corrected in the record.

COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS FOR FIGHT ON SLAVE BILL

The Communist Party's National Legislative Committee yesterday urged the American people to mobilize for a fight to defeat the Hartley-Taft anti-labor bills in Congress. The committee's statement follows:

A GROUP of arrogant and wilful men, responsive only to the interests of the rich and economically powerful, is using its dominant position in Congress to try to break the trade union movement.

In control of the Republican Party and including a section of the Democratic Party, this group is proposing laws—the Hartley Bill in the House and the Taft Bill in the Senate—which, if passed, will gravely weaken democracy in America.

Labor organization would be effectively smashed or reduced to the position of company unionism.

Big Business would once again be able to exercise unchecked the ruthless domination over the lives of the working men and women which it had before the growth of our great unions.

All unions would be severely crippled if the Hartley Bill should become law, and this is its purpose.

It makes impossible any kind of union contract except an open shop contract; it breaks up labor organizations into small groups, each of which must face alone the giants of industry.

It puts an end to the two laws that have given the workingman any measure of rights at all—the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Law and the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Perhaps, worst of all, it bars any militant or progressive worker from union leadership by depriving of bargaining rights any union which has an officer who may "reasonably" be suspected of being a Communist.

WHAT militant workingman, what worker who has the spirit to insist upon an improvement of wages and working conditions, has not been called a Communist?

Passage of this bill—it has already been approved by the House Labor Committee and is now up for debate in the House—will rip to shreds any remaining pretense that the Congress governs on behalf of all the people.

It will reveal the fact that Congress is dominated by the political agents of the monopolies, of the National

(Continued on Page 8)

NEW YORK

City Asks Washington To Speed Vaccine Supplies

Smallpox supplies ran low here yesterday, but Mayor O'Dwyer assured the public that "there is no need to worry" at the present time. "There is no indication of a spread of the disease," the Mayor said. "It is well under control." But the city was taking no chances. Even as the mayor was reporting measures taken to increase the vaccine supply, officials were calling the Public Health Service in Washington.

The mayor's statement followed an emergency meeting of his commissioners, Army and Navy representatives, two city medical experts, and executives from eight drug manufacturing concerns in the city.

The mayor said there "is a disposition" on the part of the drug firms "to feel that for one reason or another they cannot make deliveries as previously promised." He added that unless more serum is forthcoming present "vaccine will run out in a matter of days."

The mayor, Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, virus expert of the Health

Department and Dr. Ralph S. Muckenfuss, chief of the city laboratories, all expressed confidence that the problem would be solved.

Three of the drug firms at the meeting said they would provide a total of 100,000 vaccine units a day. The mayor said the other five firms could not even say whether they would be able to provide enough vaccine in the next 10 days.

Since April 5, the city laboratories have supplied 1,222,540 vaccine units; 782,000 units coming from the Army and Navy and the remainder from the city's own supply. The mayor has set a three-week goal for inoculating the population of New York if the unit output of 500,000 units a day can be maintained.

The output might even go up to 1,000,000 units a day if the arrangement with the government for speedy deliveries can be completed, O'Dwyer asserted.

He urged the drug companies to set a fixed amount of deliveries each day to the city's 383 firehouses and 82 police stations.

Inoculations at the firehouses will begin in a few days, O'Dwyer said. Police stations will continue to handle smallpox vaccinations 9:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.



Beauty and the Bugs: Dancer Elizabeth Sherrin is being vaccinated by Dr. Elizabeth C. Loewe as other dance teachers wait their turn in a New York dance studio. The drive by the City Department of Health to insure New York against smallpox is reaching the most out-of-the-way places.

Smallpox and Capitalism

WHAT WE'RE DOING TO AVERT SMALLPOX COULD BE EXTENDED

By Joseph Starobin

You can tell by the long lines of people around the armories, the hospitals and the police stations that "totalitarianism" has come to New York.

The dreadful menace of "collectivism" which "stifles individual freedom," subjugates the human personality to the all-powerful state, and destroys the "precious heritage of two thousand years of Christian civilization" has hit our fair city.

I mean, of course, this interesting matter of small-pox vaccinations. Just think it over for yourself. As you know, a few cases of this highly contagious small pox disease have been found in New York. Therefore, the Department of Hospital has issued a call for the vaccination of every citizen.

Any New Yorker has the abstract right of refusing to be vaccinated, doesn't he? Yet very few New Yorkers will exercise that right.

Why? Because we all recognize that our freedom is not an absolute thing. It is limited by the needs of the community in which we live. Refusing vaccination not only endangers each one of us (which is our right) but it endangers the community (which we do not consider it right to endanger).

Nobody is forcing New Yorkers to be vaccinated. But there are hidden social pressures more powerful than police and bayonets. These social pressures are so compelling that seven million people are letting their personal freedom be limited so that the community as a whole will enjoy a higher freedom—the absence of small-pox contagion.

HAPPENING HERE

And all this is happening in anti-totalitarian New York

I suggest that most of the compulsions which operate in "totalitarian Russia" or "totalitarian Yugoslavia" are of the same order as the compulsion that is driving New Yorkers to be vaccinated.

In Soviet Russia, or in the new Yugoslavia, there is a strong sense of community needs. You find it in the volunteering for the building of railways, in the mass outpouring to chop wood for the winter. You find it in the drive to expand production.

True, the Soviet individual has individual incentives, we have: wages, lower rents for harder work, privileged rations etc. True, the Soviet individual could refuse to be part of the community; he could starve or become a gangster.

But most of the people find that the highest type of personal freedom consists in helping to make a better stronger, safer community. Exactly as we are doing in New York.

But there is a vital difference. Under socialism, this synthesis of personal and community freedom extends to all phases of society. In fact, it begins in the most important phase of society—the relations of production.

Under socialism, it is considered just as dangerous to the community for a group of men to control the basic industries by which the majority make a living as we would consider the spread of smallpox, or the control of the smallpox vaccine by a few.

ANTI-SOCIAL

It is considered anti-social for a handful of people to control the telephone industry, so that their greed for profits can put a third of a million telephone operators out on the streets.

It is considered against the best interests of the community—and therefore the individuals within it—for a few men to insist on spreading the disease of high prices, for example. Under socialism, profiteering is as bad as smallpox.

Of course, I do not want to stretch this point. At times, in any society there are compulsions which have to be enforced, which are not voluntary. It depends on which classes use these enforced compulsions, for what purpose, and in whose interests.

In our society, most of this force is used against the people; in the socialist society, compulsions stem from the people as a whole, and is exercised in their interests.

American industrial organization is ready for American socialism. Our industry is so developed that we could make socialism hum. We could give all individuals a higher and more secure freedom—much quicker than the Russians who started from scratch.

In many phases of our life, we already understand the relationship between the individual and the community—as in New York right this moment.

We have to extend that to the realm of productive relations, a job which workingclass democracy could accomplish. And it wouldn't be "totalitarianism" any more than it is in Russia.

Just think it over.

The Section
Committee of the
Communist Party of
Coney Island

extends sincere con-
dolences to

COMRADE
BLANCHE COHEN

on the death of her
Father

Back Tag Days For Greek Democracy

The New York State Communist Party yesterday urged Americans to support the democratic fighters of Greece by participating in the fund-raising tag days April 17, 18, 19. The drive is being conducted by the American Relief for Democracy in Greece. The Communist statement, sign-

ed by Robert Thompson, Israel Amter and William Norman, noted that despite the "efforts of American imperialism to force heroic Greece to her knees, the Greek people are continuing the fight."

Collection cans can be obtained

in New York at the Relief Group's

offices at 111 W. 52 St.

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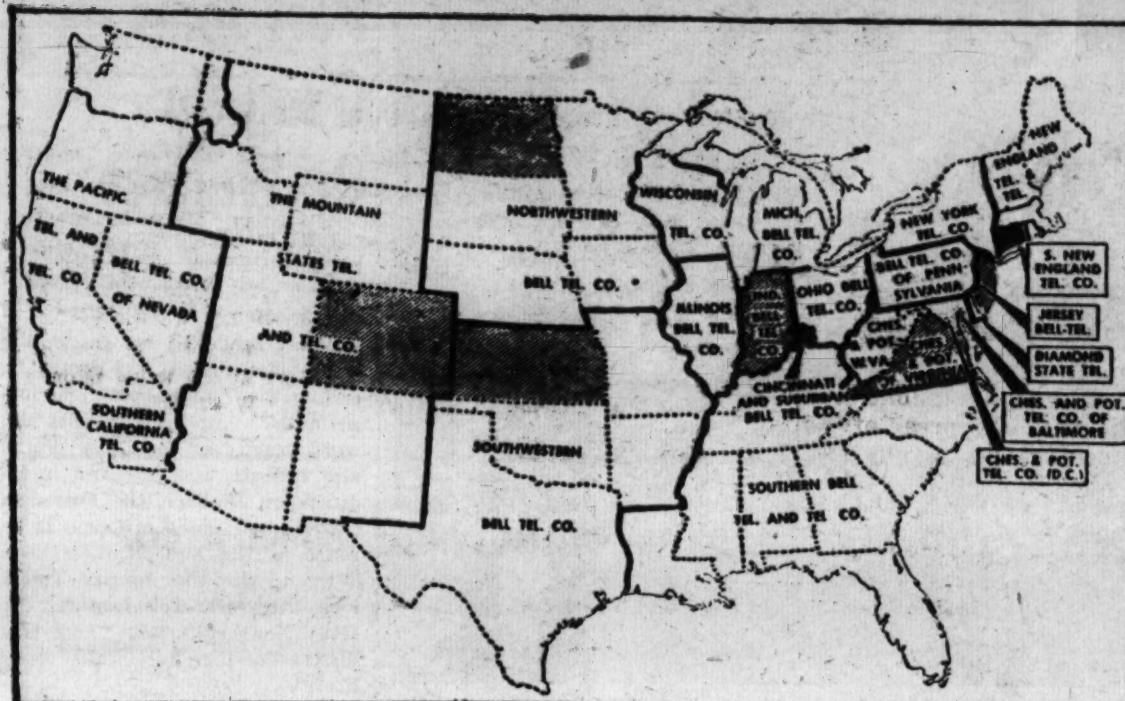
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Tentacles of the Telephone Trust: This map of the United States indicates the location of the principal subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s telephone system. Phone strikers are challenging nation's biggest trust. Six shaded states—Virginia, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Kansas and Colorado—have statutes banning utility strikes which face court tests.

Would Name Tunnel Hercules Mulligan

If a resolution by Council Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan Laborite, is adopted by the Council, the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel will soon be known as the Hercules Mulligan Tunnel.

The ALP leader yesterday urged the city to honor the revolutionary patriot, a confidential secretary of George Washington, because the Manhattan surface of the tunnel will be near the site of Mulligan's home.

Every Irishman in the Council—Laborite, Democrat and Republican—voted to send the resolution to the Committee on Parks and Thoroughfares. Chances are they'll vote to keep the name Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel as is.

Jefferson School Enrolls 3,000 Students

Three thousand students have enrolled at the Jefferson School of Social Science for the spring term's 125 courses in economics, history, trade unionism, science, literature, music and art.

Registrations will be accepted at 575 Avenue of the Americas all this week and during the following week providing the registrant chooses a class which has not held its second session. For further information phone Watkins 9-1800.

CAMP UNITY

WINGDALE, N. Y.

Announces Opening Date
THURSDAY, MAY 29

3-DAY DECORATION
DAY WEEKEND - \$25

(Thursday evening to Sunday)
Weekly rates \$40 and \$43

Send \$10 deposit with all
reservations

New York Office Now Open
for Business

1 UNION SQUARE
Room 610 • AL 4-8024

CAMP BEACON

BEACON, N. Y.

Tel. Beacon 731

DECORATION DAY SPECIAL

Three fun-packed days in the beautiful Hudson Highlands. All sports facilities, plus name band and outstanding social staff.

Three Day Minimum

BUNGALOWS \$25

HOTEL \$27

Reserve Now!

Who Gets the Pension Dollars at A.T.&T.?

By George Marion

Attention, John Maguire, Bell System installer now on strike. Attention, Walter Gifford, president of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Attention, telephone subscribers.

Here's a postscript to the story of the wonderful A.T.&T. pension plan reprinted in the Daily Worker

Thursday. The point of the story was that seven billion dollar A.T.&T. chisels on Maguire's \$1,000-a-year pension—if he gets it. The company deducts from the pension one half the old age payments Maguire may receive from Social Security!

Now for the sequel. I've just been digging through a few thousand pages of Federal Communications Commission documents. The FCC, a U. S. government agency spent three years investigating A.T.&T. This is what the FCC found out about the Pension Plan:

- Pension Fund financing was a rich device for chiseling money from phone users. The money was borrowed at 4 percent but charged up on the company's books to operating expenses at 6 percent. Higher operating expenses—higher phone rates. FCC said subscribers paid \$47,000,000 in "excessive charges" just on this pension fund

for organization along complete industrial lines against the shipowners."

No union official, Stack warned, will ever have any security if Curran can continue to purge in this fashion those who disagree with his policies.

He also urged the seamen to see to it that fullest unity between officials and the rank and file was maintained in the struggle with the shipowners and to press for strongest unity with the seamen in other unions.

The Fund paid only pennies to the mass of telephone workers; the dollars went to the officers who proved their devotion by lifelong skill in gypping the workers and squeezing more calls through fewer operators. Here is the FCC analysis

• The telephone monopoly more than once discharged ordinary employees within a few days of completion of 20 years service, denying them pensions. Pensions granted to other employees with more than 19 years service were arbitrarily revoked after a few months or years.

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WHO ELECTED POLISH GOV'T?

By John Pittman

WARSAW.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY does the government of New Poland hold office? Does it rule with the freely expressed will of the people? Or is it an illegal regime, elevated to power by fraud and force, and determined to hold it by the same means?

It would be unfortunate if the American people were estranged from the people of Poland by a governmental policy of hostility against Poland. For in the long run, it would be the American workers and farmers who would suffer. Their self-interest demands a clarification of these questions concerning Poland's present government.

It can be truly said that the government of Poland rules by the authority of 85 percent of the 89 percent of the electorate who voted Jan. 19. The total electorate amounted to about 13 million persons, and included all citizens over the age of 21 except (1) those deprived by the courts of their civil rights, (2) former Volks-deutsche, or persons who renounced their citizenship and claimed German citizenship during the occupation, and (3) collaborators and persons designated by the local electoral commissions as being connected with terrorist underground gangs. Eleven-and-a-half million persons cast their ballot.

THE ELECTORS voted for 372 members to the Polish Constituent Assembly, or Sejm. Each of the 52 constituencies was allotted a number of seats based on population, varying from three for the smaller areas to 21 for Warsaw. So-called "state lists" allotted another 72 seats in the Sejm to the parties or blocs in proportion to the number of seats they obtained at the polls.

In every constituency except those boycotted by Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party (PSL), there were at least two lists, the PSL's and the list of the bloc of democratic parties, which included the Polish Socialist Party (PPS), Polish Workers' Party (PPR), Peasant Party (SL), and Democratic Party (SD).

VOTING WAS by secret ballot, although hundreds of thousands of voters voted openly and in mass. Fearing attempts to intimidate voters and to provoke incidents, the government provided every polling area with troops and units of the voluntary militia.

It was a spectacle such as was seen after the Civil War in our own southern states, where Union soldiers protected the newly freed Negroes while they voted.

The press, both domestic and foreign, was allowed every facility for witnessing the election. Transportation was provided for inspection of polls in the countryside.

Each polling place had an election commission, composed of representatives of each party. This commission was responsible for drawing up the electoral registers,

conducting the polling and the count, and sending the results to the constituency commission, which in turn relayed it to the national commission.

The voting took place without major incident.

The entire opposition to the lists of the democratic bloc, including the electors who boycotted the polls as well as those who voted against the bloc candidates, did not amount to more than 15 percent.

On the basis of the votes, the distribution of seats in the Sejm was as follows: Polish Socialist Party (PPS), 119; Polish Workers' Party (PPR), 119; Peasant Party (SL), 118; Democratic Party (SD), 38; Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party (PSL), 28; Work Party (SP), 12; New Liberation Party (NW), 7; Catholic Independents, 3.

February 5, its second day, the Sejm elected Boleslaw Bierut president by 408 of the Sejm's 444 votes. Bierut selected as Prime Minister the head of the Polish Socialist Party, Josef Cyrankiewicz. Cyrankiewicz chose the other ministers and formed the new Government of National Unity.

SUCH WAS THE PROCESS by which the new government came to hold office. Except for the presence of militiamen and troops around the polling areas, it was a process similar in many respects to elections in England and the United States.

But for those critics who, disturbed by Mikolajczyk's post-election accusations of fraud and terror are disposed to press the question concerning the use of troops and militiamen, two facts are important.

First, it was American and British insistence on early elections, contrary to the advice of the Provisional Government, which caused the polling to be held at a time when troops were necessary to preserve order.

Second, terrorist activity against members of the trade unions and the bloc of democratic parties increased—as if in response to a signal—as the election date drew nearer. And the connection between this terrorism and Mikolajczyk's followers was shown earlier by the confessions of members of the terrorist gangs during their trials.

Surely, all these facts were known to President Truman—or were they? If they were known to him, why, in his statement to the new Polish Ambassador, did he say the elections were not free? On the other hand, if the President was misinformed, who is responsible?



Liberation Anniversary: Two French survivors of the Buchenwald concentration camp carry a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, in ceremonies in Paris marking the second anniversary of the liberation of the inmates of that Nazi horror prison. The marchers are dressed in the prison garb they wore in the camp.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

ECONOMIC GLOOM DEEPENS

By Labor Research Assn.

ONE OF THE LEADING confidential letters to business men tells us that the opinions of economists are getting "much firmer" on the coming depression. In some

lines of business, it reports, the decline has already begun, but "general recognition" of the depression will not be front page news till late summer.

Although the business economists have previously referred to what's ahead as a "mild recession," they are now inclined to say it will be as big as 1920-21 or 1937-38.

Even if we compare it with the slump in 1937-38 it would be only "mild" when measured alongside the crisis and depression of 1929-33.

TAKE A LOOK at what happened in this latest prewar "recession." The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production fell from 121 in May, 1937 to 81 a year later.

That's a drop of about 33 percent. Suppose we had such a slump from present levels. That would pound the industrial production index down from 188 to 125. There is nothing very "mild" about a collapse of 63 points on this index.

How about unemployment under these conditions? Take the most conservative estimates, those of the National Industrial Conference Board, employers' research agency. They found that in 1938 out of a labor force of about 53.2 million, 9.8 million, or 18.5 percent, were out of jobs.

Today the labor force is around 58 million, as conservatively estimated by the Census Bureau. (See our Economic Notes, April, 1947.) If the percentage of unemployment reached the 1938 level we'd have nearly 11 million looking for work.

TRUMAN and his economic advisers continue to be worried about prices. For if prices stay up, or continue to edge higher, they know the slump will be bigger than previously predicted.

It's generally agreed that a wild price rise, such as we have had since OPA was scuttled, has always been followed by a sharp break which undermines production and multiplies the number of unemployed. The same administration that wrecked all controls, on the advice of the NAM, is now beseeching the profit-gorged corporations to shave their prices a little at least as a "public relations" gesture.

Various factors making for depression we have summarized in the current issue of Political Af-

fairs. We show the upward sweep in profits compared with the downward movement in wages. We indicate how purchasing power has been undermined and point to the forces that are already reducing the physical volume of retail trade.

Figures since released have only confirmed this analysis. Easter business was "disappointing," the merchants' chorus wails. The volume of staple goods sold has declined since Christmas. It's well under a year ago.

MORE IMPORTANT than these consumer factors are those which concern new investment. Here too the warning flags are up. Gross capital formation rose to a peak of \$32 billion last year. But all of its components are now showing signs of weakness.

Construction, due to the fantastic prices of materials, has already slowed down. New construction in the first quarter of 1947 was 12 percent below conservative predictions. Yet this is the branch of the economy that has been expected to cushion the shocks coming from downturns in other lines.

Producers' durable equipment output is also expected to slide off from its peak of \$13 billion last year. Here, too, high prices have helped to wipe out plans for plant expansion, and the failure of the market to absorb the output of industry will throw a further wet blanket on capital outlays in this field.

Production for inventory, a big item last year, is also about to reach its end in many lines. The "pipe lines" are nearly all filled.

As for exports, no one expects the Truman anti-communist foreign "doctrine" to raise exports appreciable even though some business interests have been using this as an argument for "aid" to Greece and Turkey.

Our main export, the more realing to strengthen U. S. popularity, economists suggest, may be Depression. And that is not going anywhere in the world.

Press Roundup

Post Joins Gang-Up On Wallace

THE POST which is a leading participation in the Lindbergh-Hearst crusade to "stop Russia" attacks Henry Wallace for waging a crusade to return to the FDR policy. Says the Post: "In calling the Truman program 'imperialistic,' Mr. Wallace uses the word exactly as the Daily Worker and *Izvestia* uses it." And in its attack on Wallace, the Post uses the words, exactly, of David Lawrence in the Sun, Karl H. von Wiegand in the *Journal-American*, the *World-Telegram* and the *Daily News* editorials. There is a difference—the Post calls itself liberal.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S dean of pro-Nazi correspondents, Karl H. Von Wiegand praises "the Truman Doctrine" because it recognizes the "peril of Soviet expansion."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM fairly pops out of its editorial column shouting at Wallace denying that it is "hysterical." And it proceeds to label Wallace's plea for peace instead of power politics for war a "hate campaign."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE is worried by Charles Lindbergh's participation in the Truman Doctrine campaign: "Most of those who believe in the wisdom of the Greek-Turkish aid program will be inclined to regard this reinforcement with some alarm." The Tribune, which supports the Truman Doctrine says "there can be an American policy which is neither pro- nor anti-Soviet . . ." But since the GOP and Democratic high command demanded acceptance of the Truman Doctrine on the grounds that it was anti-Soviet, anti-Communist—how does that square with the Tribune's plea?

THE TIMES finds there is nothing in the pending House and Senate union busting bills "to justify the extravagance charge of Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that the pending proposals represent the first step toward Fascism in the United States." Does the Times think Fascism will call itself that in America?

THE SUN sees "hysteria in labor circles." Laws are pending which threaten to set back labor where it was 150 years ago and the Sun can't understand why trade unionists are worried.

THE DAILY MIRROR'S Drew Pearson discloses that the President's special Cabinet meeting on economic problems discovered: "Prices are up about 70 percent on commodities since July 1 . . . Consumers' total wages have dropped." Also, "recent Federal Reserve statistics reveal 10 percent of American families have more than 60 percent of the savings . . . the bottom 70 percent have 20 percent." Wages were "off about \$5,500,000,000 between the first quarter of 1945 and the last quarter of 1946 . . . Corporate profits in 1945 were \$9,000,000,000. In 1946 they climbed to 12 billion." Now if the Cabinet had read the Daily Worker it would have known those facts long ago.

WORTH REPEATING

William Z. Foster writing of the recent British Empire Communist Conference's position on colonies said: ". . . the Conference called for the immediate, unqualified independence of India, Burma and Ceylon. It demanded the evacuation of Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Trans-Jordan, and it opposed Britain's attempt to dominate the Arab countries. It insisted on the right of self-determination for Malta and Cyprus. It also demanded the establishment of full civil rights in the African and other colonies of the Empire, with full support of these peoples in their aspirations for freedom and the right of self-determination." Political Affairs, April 1947.



Recess for Vaccination: These pupils at the St. Joan of Arc Parochial School, Jackson Heights, are being vaccinated by Dr. George Long. The boy getting the needle at the moment is Little Patrick Hogan.

Building the Communist Party

By RECRUITER

I WONDER how many people noticed the recent item in the New York Times which claimed that fully one-third of the American people "accept the Communist Party line without knowing it." I missed it but a reader of this column passed it on. It seems that a recent survey, quoted by Gwynn A. Price, president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, reveals that one-third of the population wants government ownership of all business. This means, according to Mr. Price, that "one-third of the population has swallowed the Communist Party line" and "attributes all evils to the profit system." Worth looking into. . . .

Manhattan plans to go in for COLLECTIVE RECRUITING in a big way. That's news, although collective recruiting itself is not new. We tried it out several years ago in a small branch. This is how it worked. We pooled all our contacts at a club meeting, discussed the people concerned and went over our arguments and their's. It turned out to be a politically exciting meeting. After talking it over, different people were assigned to each contact and recruiting teams of two and three were set up. IN ONE WEEK THROUGH COLLECTIVE WORK 17 WERE RECRUITED.

Vedro, Sandy and Neptune flying to Chicago to return Gil Green's visit to New York on the Brooklyn-Illinois competition.

Let's make a few rounds. First stop is Hempstead, Long Island, where five employees of Sperry Gyroscope are talking it over with eight Communists from the same shop. The big guy who has the floor has been a UE leader for years and he has just made the statement that he is a Communist. "Does it surprise you?" he asks. The five of them grin. "We thought you were a Communist right along," one of them finally says. "They way you handled every grievance and spoke up for the Negro every time and lots of other things like that gave you away." The big guy is looking sheepish and feeling he's lost a lot of time. Charlie Loman takes the floor and after his talk the five sign up. . . .

Next stop is Harlem, where Mary Grotto and Mike Lawrence of the Sunnyside railroad concentration club are visiting a sick railroader. Mary is sitting on a chair and Mike is on the edge of the bed. The talk is about conditions in the yards and in the country. The railroader listens and then asks if he can join the Party. Mary and Mike oblige. It being still early in the evening, they visit another railroader and succeed in recruiting both him and his wife. What a recruiting team!

An ace sub-getter in UE was awarded the prize of his choice, a record album of Tchaikowsky. It only happens in the Communist Party.

Manhattan Club and Section Organizers
A Bigger Communist Party Every Hour
 Means
2,500 NEW MEMBERS
BY APRIL 18th

Who will win the Ben Davis Brigade Banner?

Here's the picture now:

	June 1 Goal	Recruited Todate
Lower Harlem	140	86
West Side	140	86

Will your Section overtake them both? You will help decide at the

SECOND MILESTONE CONFERENCE
 For Community and Industrial Club and
 Section Organizers

Friday, April 18—8 P. M.
 Forbes Auditorium

Award of Brigade Banners Prizes for the 10 Best
 to Sections Clubs

(Reports accepted nightly at Sections and County until midnight.
 Bring last minute reports to Conference)



RALLY WITH ROBESON AGAIN

APRIL 1944: Thousands jammed the 71st Regiment Armory, 34 Street and Park Avenue, to pay tribute to Paul Robeson on his birthday. Thousands more were turned away.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1947: Thousands once again will jam the 71st Regiment Armory to hear Paul Robeson. The rally, dedicated to "Stop Imperialist Aggression Now," will also present a special dramatization by John Latouche.

DON'T BE PART of an overflow crowd! Get YOUR tickets NOW!

People's Voice Workers Bookshop
 Bookfair Jefferson Bookshop
 \$1.20 \$1.80 \$2.40
 COUNCIL ON
 AFRICAN AFFAIRS
 23 W. 26 St., N.Y. MU. 3-7622

COMMUNIST PARTY CALL

(Continued from Page 3)

Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, whose representatives dictated every word of the Hartley anti-labor measure.

THESE monopolies have wrung unheard-of profits out of the sweat of American labor in the war and postwar years. They have jacked up prices, taken advantage of labor's desire to speed production during the war to line their own bank accounts, and have speeded it up still further since the war's end. They insist on more loot, more power.

The anti-labor laws threaten not only labor. If they should succeed in shackling labor, the nation will have taken a large step into fascism, where the liberties of every American will be wiped out.

Economically, the wrecking of the labor unions and the destruction of workers' living standards would cut the purchasing power of the people.

This would bring us to a deeper and more rapid economic crash, the effects of which the trusts will compel the mass of common people to bear.

The farmer, the small businessman, the professional will be the victim of such an economic crisis equally with the worker.

THE Hartley Bill helps every citizen to understand what is behind the witch-hunt against the Communists. Just as the fascist-minded tores of the House Un-American Committee want to outlaw the Communist Party, so they and their colleagues want to outlaw the genuine trade unions.

They want to restrict the rights of the Communists, and they propose to restrict the activities of the

unions.

They plan to register the Communists, and they plan the same for the unions.

Because the aim of the Hartley Bill is to destroy the unions, it insists that the unions purge the Communists. It knows that by provoking this war against the Communists and the so-called "fellow-travelers," it may do two things:

1. Disrupt the unions from the inside by provoking internal feuds.
2. Take from the unions some of their most experienced, militant and devoted leaders.

The battle to defeat the trusts is the examination, under modern conditions, of the struggle led by Thomas Jefferson against the arrogant money power of his day.

This battle requires that:

• All labor—AFL, CIO, railroad and all other independent unions—cast aside its differences and unite ranks to defeat the Hartley and Taft bills.

• Farmers, professionals, small businessmen and others, to protect their own interests, must throw their full weight against the fascist threat contained in these anti-labor bills.

• All pressure must be directed at your own congressman and your two senators to get them to oppose all anti-labor legislation, and at President Truman to get him to veto any measures that may be

passed.

• Labor and all others who depend on its economic security and who value liberty should join hands in a broad movement of independent political action to defeat these bills and sweep out of government the agents of Big Business.

National Legislative Committee, Communist Party
 JOHN GATES, Chairman.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

Tonight Manhattan

CURRENT BOOKS REVIEW. Seymour Copeland, well known book reviewer and writer will discuss and analyze "Case of Mr. Crump," by Ludwig Lewisohn. Beginning the Spring term, this is the first in a series of 10 weekly current book reviews. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. (16th St.), 8:45 p.m. 50¢.

FOLK DANCING of many nations. Instruction, fun. Rose Slev, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8 p.m.

Coming

BY POPULAR REQUEST, another bang-up affair by Brooklyn AYD this Saturday night at IWO Center, St. John's Place and Albany Ave. Meet the gang, dance, have your filing, 75¢ in advance, \$1.00 at door. Brooklyn AYD, 40 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

SUNNYSIDE'S THIRD annual rally to aid Spanish Republicans in exile. Saturday, April 19th, at 8:15 p.m. Josh White, Ted Allen (Inside Franco Spain), Phil Leeds, La Minerva, and stirring new film, "Spain in Exile." Tickets \$1.20, including tax. Sunnyside Jewish Center, 45-46 43rd Street, Long Island City.

HEADLINE CABARET, Sunday, April 20th at 3:30 p.m. Topical satire, dances and songs with Will Geer, Joey Faye, Philip Loeb, Jack Gulliford Art Carney, many others. Old Knick Music Hall, 1034 Second Ave. Tickets now at Stage for Action, 130 West 42d St., Bryant 9-1425. Benefit performance approved by Theatre Authority.



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History of Jews in American Labor Movement

Morris U. Schappes

Marxism, the Jews and the National Question

Samuel Barron

Yiddish II-C — Pearl Shapiro

Hebrew III — Reuben Paige

8:40-10:10 P.M.

The National Question and the Jewish People

Samuel Barron

History of the Jews in America — Morris U. Schappes

Great Jewish Philosophers — Dr. Max Wiener

Tomorrow

The Talmud—A Social Analysis — Rabbi Herman Pollack

Medieval Jewish History — Rabbi Herman Pollack

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SPORTS

In this corner

There's No Arguing
With This Ump
By Bill Mardo

YAWNING GAPS, and that isn't some jerkwater town in Montana, were visible through the entire leftfield stands at Ebbets Field yesterday. Pretty surprising for Opening Day—especially in Brooklyn. Which caused the writer to ask the oldtimer seated alongside him in the press pen: "Do you think the attendance boom is beginning to level off?"

He rubbed a ruddy cheek, chuckled, and said: "Well, it wouldn't be reasonable to expect the crowds to hit what they did last year. Yes, I believe attendance will drop off a bit. When you get to be my age, you'll see that these things fall into a regular pattern. One year the gate goes up, next year it slackens, then after that it goes up a little higher—in other words, there's a gradual climb in attendance over the years. It never goes back as low as it was the year before."

Bill Klem, the grand old man of the umpiring profession, was talking. And I guess he's seen enough baseball crowds to know, eh? Retired now, but Bill's like an old firehouse and he couldn't have stayed away Opening Day. No, he recalled, yesterday wasn't the first time he saw a Negro play big league baseball. "Back in '28 there was a colored shortstop named Grant who played with Buffalo of the old National League. He was very good, too." Somebody asked Klem if there was ever any "trouble" or "incidents" because of the Negro player. "Trouble?" Klem snorted, slightly on the incredulous side. "There was no trouble that I remember. Nobody thought too much about Grant being a Negro. He was just another ballplayer."

IT WAS pleasant sitting with Klem, generally recognized the dean of major league arbiters. He was full of stories. For example, when I asked him how he picked the clubs to finish this year, he smiled sheepishly and bent his head close to mine: "I've never made any picks in all my life. I just umpire that ball."

And then he reminisced about another Opening Day in Brooklyn 10 years ago. Leaving his hotel for the ballpark that morning, somebody asked him who he liked. Klem snapped: "Who do I like? Listen, mister, I don't even know who's playing the Dodgers today!" Klem roared happily over that one and whispered in mock confidence: "All I had to do in those days was tell people that I figured one particular team to beat the other—why every phony in town would've tried to make me. Nossir, umpires don't pick 'em," he echoed, "they just umpire that ball."

Well, then, if Klem couldn't pick the clubs even though he's retired from the game, how about the boys in blue. Whom would he pick as the best umpires the game has ever had? The guy who was the greatest of 'em all pointed a finger down at the Ebbets Field diamond. "There's three of the best down there now—Pinelli, Barlick and Gore. I'd say there were never any better than them. Watch the way they work—move with every pitch before the ball gets to the plate. That's what you call getting ahead of every play." Just then, the man behind the batter jerked his head instinctively to get a better view of the pitch as it came whistling plateward. "That's how to do it," Klem grinned. "The umpire who just stands up there motionless, hands on his chest, he's no good. He's sleeping."

THE OLDTIMER continued: "You can tell the way a man talks whether or not he'd make a good umpire. He's gotta have snap and confidence. Some years ago I got sick and couldn't make the trip to Philadelphia. Ford Frick sent my replacement over to the hotel to speak to me before he left for Philly. Frick called me later and asked what I thought of the man. I told him, 'Look, I've never seen that fellow work, but I can tell from the way he speaks that he's the finest umpire prospect the National League has had in years!'" Klem tapped me on the arm: "That rookie umpire was Barlick."

The man along the third base line yesterday, Arthur Gore, is another Klem discovery. "I signed him up for one of the schools some years ago and he's just finished three years of work in the International League. He's tops now. Look at him work, on the ball every inch of the way. He came to me this morning and I told him whatever he did in the minors is behind the boards now. He's in the big leagues and he's got to come through all over again."

Like the old warhorse that he is, Klem itched around in his seat, nudged my arm again and sighed. "Look at Gore work, willya. Hasn't made a wrong move. Yeah, he's an umpire all right."

Dodgers Swap With Montreal

The Braves outdid the Dodgers Montreal last season. Arky's old 8-6... Hopp made a great running legs were knotted up so Jorgy was catch of Edward's drive to right thrown right into action for a quick center in the 3rd. Edwards arm is look. still apparently troubling him but... Also brought up from Montreal—he is hitting hard... The Dodg—big Don Lund, powerful righters got off lucky in the 4th when handed hitting outfielder whose McCormick and Litwhiler opened home run punch impressed the with sizzling singles. Hatten took Dodgers in exhibitions. Litwhiler's tap and tagged McCormick. Whitman was sent back to the mick on the 3rd baseline and Her-Royals, along with promising young manski came over fast to take Butch Woyt and pitcher John Van Cuyk. Ed Head was sent to Fort Cuyk. Ed Head was sent to Fort

Newcomer Jorgenson is a little Worth to work out his arm trouble fellow, 5-9 and 155 pounds, 26 and Tom Brown, youthful prodigy, years old, hit .294 out of a Vaughn reported for duty before the game. han-like left handed stance at He's back from the Army.

YANKS ASK BREAK FOR DUROCHER

The search for a Dodger manager is still on following the admission that Joe McCarthy had turned down the job.

But the hope that Durocher might return after a shortened "sentence" revived yesterday with the announcement by the Yankees that they had appealed for reconsideration of Durocher's sentence as well as their own coach Charley Dressen's. MacPhail's ears must have been burning.

A's Trounce Yanks 6-1

The New York Yankees got off to a sad start in the 1947 pennant race at Yankee Stadium yesterday, bowing to the Philadelphia Athletics 6-1.

Two errors, by Phil Rizzuto and Snuffy Stirnweiss allowed the Athletics to score their first three runs before they finally drove Yankee Ace Spud Chandler out with three straight hits in the seventh. For the A's Phil Marchildon hurled an effective game, holding the Yanks to six scattered hits. The A's hit the combine offerings of Chandler, Randy Gumpert and young Al Lyons for 10 safeties.

With two down in the first George McQuinn, veteran first sacker who was signed by the Yanks after being released by the A's, got the season's first hit in the Stadium with a single to center. He died there, however, as Keller grounded weakly to rookie Ferris Fain at first.

The A's opened the scoring in the second with a two run burst against Chandler. Sam Chapman opened the inning with a solid smash off third baseman Billy Johnson's glove good for a single. McCoskey then forced Chapman at second with an attempted sacrifice on a fast play by Yank catcher Aaron Robinson.

Catcher Buddy Rosar followed with a single past shortstop and then Rizzuto let Majeski's easy grounder roll through his legs for an error, McCoskey scoring. Pete Suder followed with a single past shortstop, driving in Rosar. Here Chandler turned on the heat and got Marchildon to hit into a double play, Rizzuto to Stirnweiss to McQuinn.

In the fifth with one out shortstop Eddie Joost singled to left and when Stirnweiss muffed Valo's grounder for an error Joost went to third. Chandler then struck out Fain but Valo and Joost went down with the pitch and the former stole second under Robinson's high throw and Joost scored from third on the play at second.

In the seventh a single by Suder, sacrifice by Marchildon and two straight doubles by Joost and Valo drove Chandler out. The A's got another run before Randy Gumpert retired the side.

The Yanks, meanwhile, were finding Marchildon very hard to hit and they didn't break through to score until the eighth, Stirnweiss walked to open the frame and was forced by McQuinn. Kellar put McQuinn on third with a double down the right field foul line and Berra drove him home with a fly to McCoskey.

Tommy Henrich saw action as a pinch hitter, flying out to Chapman in left, with Lindell holding down centerfield in place of Joe DiMaggio.

Reiser Stars as Three-Run Rally in 7th Rout Sain

By Lester Rodney

The sun shone, the band blared and the Dodgers won. You can't beat that combination for Opening Day.

It was Petey Reiser, erstwhile cripple and darling of the Flatbush fans, who got the locals off flying with a 5-3 victory over Billy Southworth's Boston Braves before a happy crowd of 26,623 at ancient Ebbets Field.

Pete had a perfect day at bat with two walks, a single and a double and was involved in all the scoring. He scored the first pair, drove in the next pair and, scored the fifth.

The opener also marked the official debut of Jackie Robinson, the first Negro player in modern big league history. Jackie went hitless in four trips to the plate but his beautiful bunt played a big role in the Dodger's three run rally which put them ahead in the 7th.

Lefty Joe Hatten started for the Dodgers and left for a pinch hitter in the 6th trailing 3-2. Hal Gregg took over and became the winning pitcher though he needed some help from old reliable Hugh Casey in the 9th.

The Dodgers broke the ice in a scoreless pitching duel with a painfully earned run in the 4th. Reiser drew a walk from Johnny Sain, last year's 20 game winner, to start things off. On the hit and run Walker was thrown out by Ryan, Pete moving to second. Gene Hermanski rapped a hit through the middle on which Connie Ryan made a run-saving stop, holding Reiser on 3rd. But Pete came over the plate with the first tally of the season when Edwards grounded to shortstop Culler, Hermanski's slide breaking up the possibility of a double play.

The Braves had been threatening to score and finally did in the 5th. Ryan singled sharply to center, was sacrificed to 2nd and 3rd and romped home with the tying tally on Johnny Hopp's line single to left.

Sloppy play cost the Dodgers two Boston runs in the 6th. After Litwhiler was hit by a pitch, Edwards threw high to 2nd on Torgerson's bunt, both runners being safe. Masi sacrificed them along and Ryan delivered a single to left on which Hermanski's hesitation in throwing led Torgerson to follow Litwhiler in to make it 3-1 for the visitors.

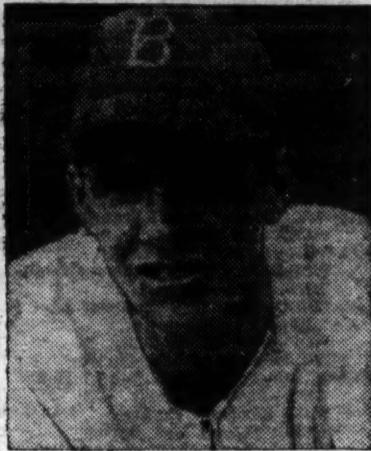
Reiser started it off again in the 6th with a line single to left and Walker cracked another safety over 1st. Pete speeded to 3rd. Tatum went in to run for the Dixie, whose 37 years are beginning to show. Hermanski lifted a fly to right too short to bring the run in, and Edwards was nicked by a pitch to fill the bases. Rookie Jergenson, just promoted to the varsity from the Montreal farm, slapped a grounder to make it 3-1 for the visitors.

In the fifth with one out shortstop Eddie Joost singled to left and when Stirnweiss muffed Valo's grounder for an error Joost went to third. Chandler then struck out Fain but Valo and Joost went down with the pitch and the former stole second under Robinson's high throw and Joost scored from third on the play at second.

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Tommy Henrich saw action as a pinch hitter, flying out to Chapman in left, with Lindell holding down centerfield in place of Joe DiMaggio.



HATTEN

Ryan on which Reiser counted. When Reese was purposely walked to fill the bases all over again, Manager pro tem Sukeforth sent big Ed Stevens up to bat for Hatten, but Sain bore down to strike out the 1st sacker.

One run behind, the Dodgers broke loose in the traditional rally inning, the 7th, to chase Sain and clinch the ball game. Stanky walked, his 1st of the year, and on the first pitch Robinson laid a beautiful bunt down the 1st bunt line, the hurried throw going through Torgerson, Stanky going to 3rd and Robinson racing to 2nd. Before the cheers had stopped echoing Reiser laid the wood to the ball and sent it screaming up against the right field screen for a double that put the Dodgers back ahead 4-3. Old Arky Vaughan's pinch hit ground out sent Pete to 3rd and he came across after Hermanski's long fly to center to wind up scoring for the day.

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STAMP AUCTION today. L. Dinnerstein, auctioneer. Stampazine, 315 W. 42d St. Stamps bought. Open nights.

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MAKE MONEY, spare time, selling plastic table covers, aprons, curtains, 100 items. Esty Sales, 1056 Gerard Ave. JE 6-2000.

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RESORTS

OTTO GARRETT has been missing from his home since Friday, April 11. Will anyone knowing his whereabouts, please contact his wife at 220 Moore St., Brooklyn.

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BABY SITTER, dependable, middle-age lady, experienced, afternoons, evenings, references. TR 4-5625.

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FILMS - BOOKS - THE ARTS



FRANKIE NEWTON (L) and Wild Bill Davison (R), combatants on trumpet at "Duels in Jazz" concert, are here referred by jazz impresario Eddie Condon. The April 19 concert which is being sponsored by the Musician's Mobilization to Save New Masses, for the benefit of NM, will feature solo battles among nation's top jazz artists. On clarinet, Sydney Bechet vs. Buster Bailey; Trombone, J. C. Higginbotham vs. Miff Mole; Piano, Joe Sullivan vs. Art Hodes; Sax, Don Stovall vs. Earl Bostic; Drums, George Wettling vs. Arthur Herbert; Bass, Bill Pemberton vs. Sid Weiss.

Movies

New Noel Coward Film a Slick Showcase for British Tory Line

The full length and breadth of Noel Coward's talent and philosophy is attained in *This Happy Breed*, new British importation at the Little Carnegie. The talent is remarkable; the philosophy fraudulent.

Mr. Coward has never displayed a passion for exposing the ills and evils of our society. But on several occasions he has been responsible for sincere and penetrating artistic achievements both on the stage and on the screen. *This Happy Breed*, however, definitely does not fall into this category, the all-around technical and dramatic brilliance of the production notwithstanding.

A self-styled "cavalcade of an English middle-class family," the picture starts with the end of one war and ends with the beginning of a second, a symbolic timing device of considerable significance. For the timing shields this saga from the influences of the war, thereby maintaining the spurious theme that the family goes on almost independent of society.

LACKS STRUGGLE

In like manner, Mr. Coward and David Lean, his director and long-time associate, extol the virtues of the family and its so-called "British tradition" by presenting them as a unit divorced from economic struggle. Picture the hero, a salaried white collar worker, coming through the long depression that rocked England for literally a decade without the slightest financial worry. Our own memories of the thirties make that difficult to take.

And when historic events are introduced into the family, there is always the feeling that the nation will muddle through somehow. And, of course, there is no class struggle. The hero and his staunch crony become scabs during the great General Strike of 1926 because it is their public duty to do so.

Similarly, every effort of its principals to step out of the pre-ordained pattern is rudely throttled. Queenie, the daughter who runs away in a personal revolt against the dull sameness of her parents' way of life, returns to the family home contrite and commonplace. Virtue triumphs when she marries the boy next door, thereby fulfilling her proper mission in life.

Another episode deals with the wayward son, who has temporarily adopted dangerous radical beliefs. The father's advice at this point is most revealing: "It isn't that I'm opposed to the things you're shouting about. I believe in many of them. So do most Englishmen. But in this country, we don't try to change everything overnight. We

Other Critics on *This Happy Breed*

B. C., Times: An absorbing and affecting panorama of English life among those middle and lower classes of whom Mr. Coward became so fond during the war.

C. A., PM: A beautiful job of a solid, conventional, family-life film, full of solid women's-picture box-office values.

H. B., Tribune: A moving record of middle-class existence between two world wars.

A. W., Post: Another one of those great British films which make movie reviewing a pleasure. A worthy successor to *Brief Encounter*.

work slowly. That's the British tradition," etc., etc. So effective is this argument that Reggie throws off his callow leftism, in which move he is soon followed by Sam, his more outspoken mentor. The conversion of Sam into pink tie respectability completes the triumph for "British tradition."

It must be emphasized that *This Happy Breed* is not one of the run-of-the-mill efforts which can be shrugged off. The characterization may be shallow and false, but the uniformly excellent acting endows them with the semblance of reality.

Particularly noteworthy are the priceless characterizations of the crotchety grandmother and of the frustrated aunt.

But the theme of *This Happy Breed* is fundamentally unsound. Coward and Lean have effectively followed the implicit orders of English movie monopolist J. Arthur Rank by producing a subtle propaganda piece designed to blunt and confuse the people. And by a strange coincidence it dovetails surprisingly well with the current political maneuvers of our own government.

—S. K.

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Theatre

ART's 'Alice In Wonderland' Is Completely Captivating

By John Reiner

It is a pleasure to report that with its final presentation of the season, Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*, the American Repertory Theatre has hit the jack pot. It is a completely captivating production. Devised and directed by Eva Le Gallienne, it is vivid and imaginative as well as fresh and charming.

First of all the famous Tenniel drawings that are just as much a part of the classic as the story itself have been ingeniously re-created by the designer Robert Rowe Paddock and the skillful mask and marionette maker Remo Bufano. Then there are the magical effects that make Alice grow like a giant and shrink again to three inches. We see her swim together with the mouse, and the white chess Queen fly on and off stage.

There is also a delightful music score by Richard Addinsell and a large cast impersonates the animal and human characters in the delightfully mad world of Lewis Carroll's fantasy that make the production irresistible.

It is the story itself that disarms you and captivates you. Alice goes through the looking glass before your eyes and transforms the world into its opposite. Here, where animals and men converse without

difficulty, the child becomes the only rational one in an irrational adult world. She creates her own explanations for the puzzling phenomena on the other side of the looking glass. If she finds herself in unfriendly company, she dismisses them or flies away or if worse comes to worst destroys them.

Alice In Wonderland is as entertaining for adults as for children. As presented by A. R. T. in an adaptation by Florida Friebus and Miss Le Gallienne, it is a delightful mixture of theater magic and dry humor, produced with loving care.

The cast as a whole is excellent. Eva Le Gallienne as the dishevelled White Chess Queen is outstanding, as is Margaret Webster as the stern Red Chess Queen. Bambi Linn is winning as Alice and both Raymond Greenleaf as the Duchess and John Becher's Queen of Hearts is amusing.

Fifteen years ago it was with this unforgettable production of *Alice In Wonderland* that Eva Le Gallienne tried unsuccessfully to rescue the

Civic Repertory Theater from financial collapse. The American Repertory Theater is trying to do the same thing with this revival. Here's hoping they succeed.

RKO TODAY

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CASTLE HILL
CHESTER
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"A WONDERFUL PICTURE"

JIMMY STEWART
in FRANK CAPRA'S

'It's a Wonderful Life'

and 2nd feature

ROBERT MONTGOMERY RUTHLESS

'STEP BY STEP'

Lawrence TIERNY

(in *Million Dollar Baby*)

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'It's a Wonderful Life'

and 2nd feature

ROBERT MONTGOMERY RUTHLESS

'STEP BY STEP'

Lawrence TIERNY

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Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, April 16, 1947

Get Injunction Against Jersey Anti-Strike Law

BULLETIN

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—A temporary injunction against enforcement of New Jersey's law providing penalties against strikers on state-seized public utilities was granted in Federal Court today to the Traffic Telephone Workers Federation of New Jersey.

By Bernard Burton

Both company and union representatives last night rejected Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach's proposals for ending the nine-day-old telephone strike. Union heads left the door open to further government negotiations with the submission of five proposals. The company turned down the proposals completely on the ground that it would not accept any plan which would lay the strike issues open to national arbitration. The union all along has opposed arbitration on a regional basis with subsidiaries.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers offered these five "musts" for revision of the government formula:

1. A general cost of living wage increase to be made retroactive, presumably to the beginning of the strike.

2. The settlement to include NFTW strikers employed by companies outside the Bell System.

3. Unions not affiliated with the NFTW but participating in the strike to be covered by the settle-

ments to Federal Conciliator J. R. Mandelbaum. Mandelbaum met union leaders in the morning and company representatives later.

CIO AID PLEDGED

Herman Krause, New York strike director, and George Myerscough, strike chairman, announced they had met yesterday with Louis Hollander, president of the state CIO, to discuss financial aid.

Hollander pledged the full support of the state's 700 locals. Other meetings are scheduled for later this week to work out more specific assistance.

Strike representatives will appear before the regular meeting Thursday night of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council.

In New Jersey, hopes for united

labor action to defeat the Driscoll forced labor bill faded when State Federation of Labor rejected joint action with the CIO. CIO leaders said the proposal for a general stoppage had originated with AFL leaders, and the CIO had been willing to support it when the AFL heads changed their position.

Both AFL and CIO in New Jersey will conduct independent activities to support the strikers and defeat the bill.

New York strike leaders last night went ahead with plans for a mass picket line today at the AT&T building, 195 Broadway, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. pickets will appear in satirical costumes and carry signs exposing the company's high handed methods

Sanitation Union Refuses to Scab

A group of CIO sanitation workers in Staten Island yesterday refused to clean out garbage and refuse in one of the exchanges. Strikebreakers were compelled to carry out the garbage themselves.

James Griesi, president, and Michael Garramone, general manager, Sanitation Workers Local 333, wired Sanitation Commissioner William J. Powell that "our members properly refused to cross picket lines or remove material from establishments involved in a labor dispute." The union officials called upon Powell to issue orders "prohibiting the rendering of any service to the telephone company during the present strike."

ment. This would bring in the New York telephone workers.

4. Inclusion of NFTW workers in Indiana, New Jersey and Virginia in any proposal.

5. Clarification of the proposal as it applies to the Western Electric Co. and the Bell laboratories.

In New York, leaders of four of the unions again submitted propo-

CIO CHIEFS MEET ON PHONE STRIKE ASSISTANCE PLANS

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A victory for striking telephone workers will be a victory for all labor, the CIO said today a few hours after president Joseph Beirne of the National Federation of Telephone Workers discussed strike problems with a meeting of CIO regional directors.

The CIO statement was issued by Allan S. Haywood, its director of organization, who called the meeting to strengthen CIO aid to the "telephone workers to win their just demands, and to mobilize labor and public support on their behalf." The meeting, held last night, was closed to the press, but the Daily Worker learned Beirne was given an ovation by the CIO leaders.

He outlined the problems facing the union, especially the stubborn attitude of the enormous AT&T. The trust has persistently rejected industrywide arbitration in an effort to break down the unity of the 39 unions affiliated with NFTW, he said.

Haywood's statement said that

while NFTW is not affiliated to CIO, "our movement has followed a consistent policy of regarding the broad interests of labor as superior to minor considerations of affiliation or jurisdiction."

"We consider the telephone workers, in their struggle for decent wages and conditions against one of the country's richest and greediest corporations, are fighting a battle in which all American working people should be interested and eager to help."

Haywood said 10,000 CIO phone workers on the West Coast had voted to respect the strikers' picket lines.

PHILLY UNIONS RALLY TO FIGHT HARTLEY BILL

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The Hartley-Taft anti-labor bills would not merely curb but break unions, national and local union leaders said here today as they outlined moves to mobilize their membership.

Harold Lane, international secretary-treasurer, CIO Food and Tobacco Workers, declared, "This is the most critical time in the labor history of this country. Unless these anti-labor bills are stopped, we are headed toward a repetition of what happened after the last war. With labor crippled, wages will be lowered and we will be heading into a major depression."

James Price, district president, CIO Electrical Workers: "These bills are not just anti-labor, they are fascist. They would not just weaken or curb labor, but destroy unions."

Local and state AFL leaders are meeting Congressmen and state legislators Saturday at a luncheon being given by the Central Labor

Union. The AFL asked all locals to take action against the Hartley-Taft bills.

"If these bills pass we won't have a union next year," said Herbert Kaplan, vice-president and political action director of the CIO Transport Workers Union. A delegation representing all local CIO unions is going to Washington Thursday

CIO regional director George Craig is speaking at an anti-labor bill rally in Pottstown Wednesday night. In the Bethlehem steel area, the CIO Industrial Union Council is raising a \$1,000 "defend your union" fund. The council also called for a return to the foreign policy of FDR, and denounced the Un-American Committee and the Truman witch-hunt of Federal workers.

O. John Rogge, former special assistant to the attorney general, assailed the Truman Doctrine last night at an American Jewish Congress meeting



WILLIAM ARTHUR NICKEL, former cashier of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., shown in Kings County Court after pleading guilty to swindling the company out of \$780,000. Nickel is expected to be a prosecution witness against his co-defendants, Irving (Izzy the Eel) Cohen and Julius (Jimmy Collins) Lobell. The jury is being chosen today.



by BARNARD RUBIN

THE answer to what's behind the "iron curtain" is in UNRRA's files—but it has never been mentioned in Congress or by the State Department. Those files will reveal the names of countries which have either honestly or dishonestly administered relief to their people. Listed as among the most honest governments: the Ukraine, White Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The most dishonest governments: China, Greece and Italy.

Behind the "iron curtain"? Honesty. . .

TOWN TALK

Watch for a new Italian film, *Two Anonymous Letters*, which was raved about by those who saw it at a special showing night before last at the Monte Carlo Club. Story by Ivo Perilli about the Italian partisan movement. . .

If and when the Milton Berle radio show option is picked up it will be as a three year renewal. Jack Gullford goes with it. . .

Talk of Ted Ward's play *Our Lan'*, due for a Broadway production. Meanwhile it's scheduled to open at the Henry Street Settlement, April 18. . .

Maurice Chevalier will get \$30,000 for his four guest radio appearances. . .

Babe Ruth's film story being fought over by two Hollywood studios—with no holds barred. . .

Paramount Pictures cashed in an all time high profit for 1946—\$44,040,000. In 1945 it profited to the tune of a mere \$17,952,432. . .

Elliot Sullivan of *Brigadoon* will marry Norma Dolin April 20. . .

Chile's largest film enterprise, Chile Films, is bankrupt. . .

Eugene O'Neill wants Katina Paxinou, now playing the Hollywood production of his *Mourning Becomes Electra*, to do the same role in a Broadway revival. . .

Incidentally, O'Neill's new play, *Moon for the Misbegotten*, is doing badly—but very—on the road. . .

David Brooks has bought Eva LeGallienne's house in Westport, Conn. . .

Fred Allen's writer, Bob Weisbord and wife, now parents. A six lb. boy named Kim. . .

Trygve Lie will be invited to review the *May Day Parade*. . .

Producers of *Barnaby*, based on the popular comic strip, are hoping to have the show ready for an August opening. . .

Remodeling of the Congressional Chambers (meeting rooms, etc.) has been postponed till summer. . .

Large printing firms are trying to browbeat the city with threats of moving out of town if burdened with additional taxes. . .

The other night an actor, understudying the lead in a new play, received a telegram from a friend reading: "Nu, say something". . .

Nylons selling for \$25.00 a pair in Paris. . .

Producers Oliver Smith and Paul Feigay talking to Marty Ritt, who directed *Yellow Jack*, about doing a stage adaptation of *Listen for the Bluebirds* by Joseph Weichberg. . .

The *Call Me Mister* cast has organized a softball team under the leadership of singer Danny Schell and is sending challenges to all Broadway shows. *The Chocolate Soldier* cast the first to respond. . .

The Philadelphia showing of *Native Land* will start Friday at the Brith Achim Auditorium there. . .

Bob Donahue Jr., top Pathé News cameraman, leaving for Bocayuva, Brazil, to photograph the sun in total eclipse. All stages, from the eclipsed sun's corona to scenes of the stars will be recorded for a check up on Einstein's Theory of Relativity. A fully equipped and reconverted B-17 will be available for photographing the sun from a level 30,000 feet above the earth. . .

NEWSPAPER TALK

Coca Cola has been buying a lot of newsprint lately—and is in the market for more. Insiders talking about the possibility that the paper is intended for a new newspaper to be launched in Atlanta to buck the *Atlanta Constitution*, which has been consistently anti-Talmadge. . .

John Chamberlain tells the story at gatherings of how David Dubinsky refers to the "N. Y. Post's" (anti)labor columnist as "Snot-nose Riesel."

And after Riesel has been licking Dubinsky's boots for years! Such gratitude! . .

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WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALLY SILENT ON WALLACE TALKS

White House press secretary attacked Wallace in a speech at Charles G. Ross told Washington newspapermen yesterday that Henry Wallace obviously speaks "as a private citizen" in Great Britain.

Ross made this statement in answer to a question as to whether the U. S. plans to notify Britain of Wallace's status. Ross added that the White House has taken no official notice of Wallace's speeches, and denied any knowledge of any demand from Congress for Presidential action.

Later, Louis E. Starr, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, called on Truman and demanded that he withdraw Wallace's passport. Starr reported he got the impression "something was going to be done."

Attorney General Tom C. Clark

Gary Communists To Go on Radio

GARY, Ind., April 15.—Twenty-four consecutive Sunday evening broadcasts, sponsored jointly by the Communist Party organizations of Lake County and of South Chicago will bring the news of local, national and world developments into the homes of steel and other workers of the Calumet region.

Beginning May 11, at 8:15 p.m., the broadcasts will be heard over Station WJOB, 1230 kc, every Sunday evening through Oct. 19.